

(Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1823, a bill to revise and extend the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994.

S. 1825

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1825, a bill to empower telephone consumers, and for other purposes.

S. 1900

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1900, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit to holders of qualified bonds issued by Amtrak, and for other purposes.

S. 1911

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1911, a bill to conserve Atlantic highly migratory species of fish, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 106

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 106, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate regarding English plus other languages.

SENATE RESOLUTION 128

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 128, a resolution designating March 2000, as "Arts Education Month."

SENATE RESOLUTION 217

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE), the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 217, a resolution relating to the freedom of belief, expression, and association in the People's Republic of China.

SENATE RESOLUTION 227

At the request of Mr. BRYAN, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. KERREY) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 227, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate in appreciation of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve.

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 227, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 2667

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD the names of the Senator from Minnesota

(Mr. WELLSTONE), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) were added as cosponsors of Amendment No. 2667 intended to be proposed to S. 625, a bill to amend title 11, United States Code, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 74—RECOGNIZING THE UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL'S 75 YEARS OF SERVICE SINCE ITS FOUNDING

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. KYL, and Mr. GRAMM) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 74

Whereas the Mounted Guard was assigned to the Immigration Service under the Department of Commerce and Labor from 1904 to 1924;

Whereas the founding members of this Mounted Guard included Texas Rangers, sheriffs, and deputized cowboys who patrolled the Texas frontier looking for smugglers, rustlers, and people illegally entering the United States;

Whereas following the Department of Labor Appropriation Act of May 28, 1924, the Border Patrol was established within the Bureau of Immigration, with an initial force of 450 Patrol Inspectors, a yearly budget of \$1 million, and \$1,300 yearly pay for each Patrol Inspector, with each patrolman furnishing his own horse;

Whereas changes regarding illegal immigration and increases of contraband alcohol traffic brought about the need for this young patrol force to have formal training in border enforcement;

Whereas during the Border Patrol's 75-year history, Border Patrol Agents have been deputized as United States Marshals on numerous occasions;

Whereas the Border Patrol's highly trained and motivated personnel have also assisted in controlling civil disturbances, performing National security details, aided in foreign training and assessments, and responded with security and humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of numerous natural disasters;

Whereas the present force of over 8,000 agents, located in 146 stations under 21 sectors, is responsible for protecting more than 8,000 miles of international land and water boundaries;

Whereas, with the increase in drug-smuggling operations, the Border Patrol has also been assigned additional interdiction duties, and is the primary agency responsible for drug interdiction between ports-of-entry;

Whereas Border Patrol agents have a dual role of protecting the borders and enforcing immigration laws in a fair and humane manner; and

Whereas the Border Patrol has a historic mission of firm commitment to the enforcement of immigration laws, but also one fraught with danger, as illustrated by the fact that 86 agents and pilots have lost their lives in the line of duty—6 in 1998 alone: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress recognizes the historical significance of the United States Border Patrol's founding and its 75 years of service to our great Nation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 75—EXPRESSING THE STRONG OPPOSITION OF CONGRESS TO THE CONTINUED EGREGIOUS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE LACK OF PROGRESS TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW IN BELARUS AND CALLING ON PRESIDENT ALEXANDER LUKASHENKA TO ENGAGE IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OPPOSITION AND TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE BELARUSIAN PEOPLE

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CAMPBELL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 75

Whereas the United States has a vital interest in the promotion of democracy abroad and supports democracy and economic development in Belarus;

Whereas in the Fall of 1996, President Lukashenka devised a controversial referendum to impose a new constitution on Belarus and abolish the Parliament, replacing it with a rubber-stamp legislature;

Whereas Lukashenka illegally extended his own term of office to 2001 by an illegitimate referendum;

Whereas Belarus has effectively become an authoritarian police state, where human rights are routinely violated;

Whereas Belarusian economic development is stagnant and living conditions are deplorable;

Whereas in May 1999, the Belarusian opposition challenged Lukashenka's unconstitutional lengthening of his term by staging alternative presidential elections, unleashing the government crackdown;

Whereas the leader of the opposition, Simyon Sharetsky, was forced to flee Belarus to the neighboring Baltic state of Lithuania in fear for his life;

Whereas several leaders of the opposition—Viktor Gonchar, Yuri Krasovsky, Yuri Zakharenka, Tamara Vinnikova, and other members of the opposition, have disappeared;

Whereas the Belarusian authorities harass and persecute the independent media and work to actively suppress the freedom of speech;

Whereas the former Prime Minister Mikhail Chygir, who was a candidate in the opposition's alternative presidential elections in May 1999, has been held in the pretrial detention on trumped up charges since April 1999;

Whereas President Lukashenka's government provoked the clashes between riot police and the demonstrators at the October 17, 1999, "Freedom March", which resulted in injuries to demonstrators and scores of illegal arrests;

Whereas President Lukashenka addressed a session of the Russian State Duma on October 26, 1999, advocating a merger between Russia and Belarus; and

Whereas Anatoly Lebedko, Chairman of the Committee for International Affairs of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Belarus, Nikolay Statkevich, leader of the Social Democratic Party, and Valery Shchukin, Deputy of the Supreme Council,